JAMES GORDO PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. TERMS, cash in advance.
THE DISILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy—\$7 per annum.
THE WEERLY HERALD, every Saturday at 6% cents
are copy. or \$3 per annum, the European Edition. \$1 per
annum, to any part of Great Britain, and \$5 to any part of
the control of Great Britain, and \$5 to any part of
the control of Great Britain, and \$5 to any part of
the control of Great Britain, and \$5 to any part of
the control of Great Britain, and \$5 to any part of
the control of Great Britain and \$5 to any part of
the control of the con tanthieus solicited from any quarter of the world, if used, the liberally paid for. Our Foreign Correspondence E Particularie Requested to seal all Letters

AND PACKAGES SENT WEST, FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS, Or with AdALL LETTERS by mail, for Subscriptions, or with Adwe assements, to be postpaid, or the postage will be deducted
from the money resisted.

NO NOTHE taken of anonymous communications. We
do not return those rejected.

JUB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and
depath.

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed energy day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Julius Casar-Pi-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-La BAYADERE-

NIBLO'S, Breadway-Considay BROTHERS. BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-London and

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-CHARLES II - Den Casar De Bazan-Wild Boy of Bonesia. LYCEUM THEATRE, Breadway-Tuz Rivals-Dran

ASTORPLACE OPERA HOUSE-DOBETTI'S TROUPE OF

AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY BY CHRISTY'S COMPANY.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad

DOUBLE SHEET

New York, Saturday, June 12, 1852.

Mails for Europe. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD

The American mail steamship Arctic Capt. Luce, will cave this port at meen to-day for Liverpool. The mails will close at half past ten o'clock this morning. The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half-past nine o'clock. It will contain the latest news. printed in French and English. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

The United States Senate was yesterday engaged on a very important bill concerning the rights of patentees, as will be seen by the report of the proceedings. A resolution was adopted asking for information concerning the Gardiner claim. It is about time that the Senate male some inquiries into this intricate affair. It will perhaps afford as rich, if not richer, developements than the celebrated Galphin case. Nothing else of special importance transpired.

Most of yesterday was occupied by the House of Representatives in a Bancombe debate, in Committee of the Whole, on the Indian appropriation bill. Thaddens Stevens, of Pennsylvania, made some very correct remarks against the permisious and unjust practice of making wholesale grants of public lands for railroads and other purposes. He illustrated the utter unconstitutionality of the system, and urged that the lands are the property of all the States, and, as such, should retained by the government and sold for the equal benefit of all concerned. He afterwards took up the whig gauntlet, and pitched into Messra. Pierce and Buchanan, whom he characterized as men wishing to destroy the prosperity of the working classes, in consequence of their anti-tariff principles. He was followed by Mr. Rantoul, the great Massachusetts coalition-free-soil-democrat, who complained most bitterly, in consequence of his having been denied admission to the late Baltimore Convention. As a matter of course, he feels very sore. and will doubtless exercise his feeble influence against General Pierce. He is the only man, making any pretensions of democracy, of whom we have heard, who does not warmly approve of the proceedings in the convention. The more opposition the democrats have from such a source, the more likelibood there will be of their success.

Our Albany telegraphic correspondent states that one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ocracy since the days of Gen. Jackson, assembled in that city last evening, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of Pierce and King. Ex-Gov. Marcy, John Van Buren, and other distinguished members of the pa ty, made speeches, e roas of cannon, and numerous illuminates

buildings, gave token of the undivided feeling and hila ity of the vast multitude. A similar demon stration was also made at Pittsburg last evening. The democracy of Boston will also hold a ratification meeting in Fanuel Hall next Thursday It will be a grand glorification in honor of the selection of an Eastern man as the democratic candidate for the most exalted station in the country. Verily, the "Old Hickory" excitement in 1828, bids fair to be surpassed by the enthusiasm caused by the nomination of Pierce and King. Accounts still continue to arrive from various

points, numponeing the excitement of the whigs since the nomination of Pierce by the democrats. The Scottites are becoming exceed ngly nervous, while, on the other hand, the hopes of the Webster men have been greatly raised, and they are moving with considerable alacrity, and a determination, if possible, to secure the nomination of their favorite in the Whig Convention, next week. In the meantime, the Fillmore faction in the South are quietly, but steadily, at work, and will, it is pretty well ascertained, make the compromise measures a test in the convention, prior to ballotting for a candidate, and thus compel the Northern, or Scott, portion of the body to either go for Fillmore or Webster, or else take up a new man altogether. The recent proceedings in the South Carolina Whig Convention tend to strengthen this view of the matter.

By reference to the proceedings of the Whig State Convention, held yesterday at the Astor House, it will be seen that though the Scott men had every thing their own way, there is a strong feeling at work in favor of Webster, and a probability of a coalition at Baltimore between the friends of the Presisent and the Secretary of State. Every hour Webster seems to be rising in the scale of whig favor, and Scott to be going down in the same proportion, so that there is every likelihood of a hard tug between the three candidates at the Baltimore Conwention.

Late advices from Madagascar state that the natives had cut off the American schooner Queen of the West, murdered all on board, and then burned the vessel. Sixteen of the participants in this horrible transaction have been arrested by the French authorities, who were awaiting the action of this government in the matter.

Three mail robbers have been arrested in the interior of Pennsylvania, on whom were found some sixty thousand dollars in money and checks, which, it is supposed, were abstracted from the mails going over the Central Railroad on the 6th and 9th

Navigation on the Genesce Valley Canal has again been interrupted, by the giving way of the dam at Mount Morris.

The business of the Court of General Sessions for the past week (being the first of the present term), has progressed very slowly The first two days were totally black, and it was not till Wednesday morning that a Grand Jury was organized, when Alderman Ward delivered a very able charge, dwelling on the increase of rowdyism and violence in the city. and other matters of public interest. His observations on the laws against lotteries, "in whatever form they might be presented," were very strong and anequivocal, coinciding with a decision, since proseunced by the Supreme Court in the care of

the Art Union. The trial of John W. McAlpin, for embezzlement, occupied the remainder of that day and all the next (Thursday). It terminated in a conviction, one of the witnesses for the · haing committed for perjury. Yesterday,

way robbery, together with a young lad named McRae. They were seatered.

W. ear, charged with foundation of the trial of Edwin a check for with forging his employer's name to a check for \$320, was part heard, and the jury sepan. Monday. The case of Geo. Bowne, indicated Captain Rowe and White, for the extensive ba forgeries, was called on, but postponed again till edre lay next. The Court sits to-day for the disposal of matters of law before it, among which is demarrer to the indictment against the Commissioners of Emigration, which stands for argument. The great press of important political news has

hitherto unavoidably excluded our full reports. - The report in favor of the Wall street ferry was last evening adopted by the Board of Assistants, notwithstanding the vote of the Mayor. The Board concurred in an ordinance for an additional appropriation for real estate. The appropriation was \$30,000 dollars for the year, and purchases made amount to \$106,150, of which \$103,450 is for the new city cemetery on Ward's Island, and \$121,150 further is required for police stations and engine houses. They also concurred in an appropriation of \$3,000, expenses of entertaining the officers of the Dutch frigate Prince of Orange.

The steamship Baltie, with four days' later news, may be expected to-day or to-moorow.

The Crisis of the Whig Party.

The action of the convention which will meet next week at Baltimore, to nominate candidates on the great political issues before the country, will determine the life or death—the future prosperity or sudden explosion—of the whig party of the United States. This party has now been over twenty years in existence, since the organization was first started by the conservative revolt from Tammany Hall, which took place previous to the election of 1832. It was a party consisting of the bulk of the intelligence, and wealth, and property of the countrymostly in the Northern and Middle States-which first reached power in 1840, by the defection from Van Buren, and the utter unpopularity and imbecility of his administration. In the year 1844 the whig party was defeated by the union of the demoerats, and particularly of the Van Buren democrats of New York-principally, indeed, by the first great defection of the anti-slavery factions. In 1848 the whig party was triumphant, principally by the revolt of both the Van Burens. And now we have the singular spectacle of the democrats again rising into power, over the errors of the old Van Buren, by the rampont enthusiasm and the wonderful swallowing powers of the young Van Buren, who has bolted the Baltimore nomination and platform at one profound, everlasting gulp.

The action of the convention to be held in Baltimore next week, will determine the final life or death, continuance or extinction of the whig party, for good and for all. They have now reached, in the course of twenty years, that point in their history and progress from which they must either become positively and uncompromisingly a national and a Union party, or a sectional, one-sided, agitating, and nerveless faction, led by Seward into insigificance and defeat. The anti-slavery issues of the present day are the great issues before the country. The anti-slavery sentiment is the great evil that has afflicted this country for the last twenty years. And the approaching election will bring the whole American mind, and intelligence, and sentiment, to decide whether the fanaticism of anti-slavery is to be put down forever, or whether it is to put down the Union, override the constitution, and destroy the fair fabric of the republic.

The Whig Baltimore Convention will have to deide not only on the man as a candidate, but on the principles and platform; and any evacion of the later, under the mantle of the former, will only be the more certain to consign them to oblivion, contempt, and final destruction. They have already three ereat candidates before the country, besides many great unknown ones-unnamed intellects, prodigious in their talent, and powerful in their popularity. These are Gen Scott, Daniel Webster, and President Fillmore; the first a great warrior, the second a great statesman, and the third a great nincompoop, as the Seward men say. Apparently, the contest is between the first and the last-Scott and Fillmore; but really and truly the contest of principles and power lie between Gen. Scott, their great warrior, and Mr. Webster, their great statesman. If one of these be not nominated, they must go to some fourth personage, yet unknown and unnamed. But, above all, ic the whig party, in this convention, do not come up to the mark on the Compromise platform, and declare firmly and boldly their sentiments on the great anti-slavery issues now before the country, they may rely on it that whatever be the fate of the election, the whigs, as a party, will be forever demelished and discomfitted, and scattered to the four winds of heaven.

As most instructive intelligence to both parties, we give our readers elsewhere in our columns, the movements of the several anti-slavery factions in the Northern States-both in New England and New Yo.k-together with certain views and recommendations by the whigs themselves, in respect to their candidates. It will be zeen, from these documents and these movements, that the idea which has been held forth to the Northern whigs by the Seward journals, of their prospects of receiving votes from the anti-slavery faction, to aid and assist in the election of Gen. Scott. or any other man, is utterly false and delusive, and beyond the possibility of accomplishment. All the factions of anti-slavery-radical, uncompromising, and revolutionary in its nature-are now concerting their plans and collecting their forces for a general onset at the next election, in opposition both to whige and democrats alike. The whig convention can procure no votes from that quarter by abandoning any principles of nationality, or sacrificing any of their best candidates. It would be bolder, and nobler, and holding out better chances of success, for them to plant themselves firmly and deliberately on national ground-on Union groundon Compromise ground-and to take for their standard bearer, at once, with all the chances, one of their ablest men-some such man as Mr. Webstereven in preference to Scott or any such candidate; for the days of military humbug are past and gone.

SYMPTOMS OF THE CONTEST .- General Wool was not far wrong, when, in his letter to Captain Scott, of Virginia, he expressed a desire to avoid the terrible abuse, of private and public character, which publical contests in this country bring out from the unprincipled and reckless political partisans. The party newspapers are beginning to call names, before they get on their coats and pantaloons to join the rush. Here are two very eurious specimens, from that paragon of morality and decency, the New York Tribane. The first is a brief description-and such a description !- of General Pierce, the democratic candidate; and the next is the first paragraph of an article describing the democratic ratification

meeting :-"Not a man in Concord could believe it. What an idea! Frank Pierce—the 'Hero of many a well-fought Bottle,' a candidate for the Presidency of these United States!! He is a superior lawyer, and can, like Choate, exercise a mighty influence upon the jury. Alas for the democratic party, when reduced to such an extremity!—He never can be elected. A more isamoral dissipated man never walked our streets. He was obliged to leave Washington, when a Senator there because he was almost continually intoxicated! Thus much for the democratic candidate for President."

"Lecoroco Omens, Powder, Torches, Roman Candles and Battercation — The 'hard-fisted' were abroad hast night, and the three R's—Ratification, Rum and Rowdy-iem—were rampant."

By this it seems that the philosophers of the Tribune are perfectly satisfied that the democrats and their candidates are all rum-heads and low-bred drunkards. And moreover, we suppose they will soon publish afficients, and give plenty of evidence, show-

ing that the democratic candidates and democratic nders have all been guilty of robbery, murder, seduction, stealing, and every felony in the calen dar. These are the natural productions of rum, and the Tribung has begun at the proper end when they denotance their adversaries as rum bends.

THE ART UNION CASE DECIDED TO BE ILLEGAL AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL .- By reference to our law reports, it will be seen that the Judges of the Supreme Court have at length decided the knotty question whether a lettery is a lottery, or a lottery is not a lottery; and this high court of judicature have given their decision in the affirmative. Hence-

ward it will be set down among "the wise saws '- instances" that a lottery is a lottery; and mount of judicial wisdom will probably enrich some future jority of the court—two o. tof the three Judges—have decided that the Art Union is illegal and unconstitutional. Mitchell and Boosevelt-one a whig, and the other a domeerat-are the two Judges who have decided as the two Lines Judges Mitchell has given his relength, and Judge Roosevelt expresses his conc. rence with him. Judge Edwards, who entertains a contrary opinion, has also given the grounds of that opinion; but we doubt much whether, on reading it, any person will be convinced that a lottery is not a lottery. Had Judge Edmonds pronounced such an opinion, we would not have been surprised, for either "the weird sisters," or the knocking spirits, might have operated upon him; but we had looked for a more sensible thing of Judge Edwards, young man though he be.

The judgment of the Court, pronounced by Judge Mitchell, cuts up that principle by the roots. "The good object," he says, "which men have in view, often diverts their attention from an examination of the means which are used for that object." As an instance of this, the Court adverts to the case of the prefessed gambler, who is regarded as the pest of society by men of good character, who do not consider it inconsistent with their good character to play for very small sums; and though in this they violate a known law, they are not influenced by a base pecuniary motive. The object of members of the church bringing their wives and daughters into the ice cream saloons is very good, yet they contribute to a great evil by the sanction of their example.

The following extract contains the pith of the

whole matter:—

The lottery is no less an evil because a large proportion of the profits is to be applied for a good purpose. All lotteries which the Legislature ever sanctioned were probably for some such purposes, or were at least so esteemed by the legislatures which sanctioned them. Some were to premote the cause of charity, some of literature, and some the cause even of religion. Yet all were indiscriminately condemned, both by the constitution of 1821 and that of 1846.

The constitution of 1821 provides that "no lottery shall hereafter be authorized in this State.' This is admitted by Judge Edwards himself, who says:-

It will be seen, by reference to the statutes which existed previous to the adoption of the constitution, that the Lepsisture had passed a general law declaring that every lottery other than such as had been authorized by law should be deemed unhawful and a common nuisance.—(Laws 1819, p. 258, § 1.) The demoralizing effect of lotteries was felt and acknowledged at that time, to such an extent that it was deemed expedient to make all persons engaged in promoting them the subjects of punishment. But they were in some instances specially authorized by the Legislettre, in reference to what was supposed to be the public good, and sometimes for charitable and religious objects. But in the convenion which established the constitution, the preservation of the morals of the community was deemed paramount to all other considerations, and the Legislature was deprived of the power to authorize or sametion any lottery by the fundamental law of the State.

But Judge Edwards stumbles over the word lot-

But Judge Edwards stumbles over the word lottery. He says the difficulty is to determine what a lottery is-in other words, whether a lottery is a lottery or is not a lottery. Judge Mitchell helps him to a right conclusion on this point, by showing from the Revised Statutes that the provisions of the law on "raffling and lotteries," are not confined to the offences technically so called, but forbid any one setting up or proposing any money, goods, chattels &c., to be distributed by lot or chance, to any person who shall have paid any money for the chance o obtaining such article. Thus this matter is set at rest, we hope forever; and the decision at which Recorder Tillou long since arrived, when the New YORK HERALD was indicted for denouncing as illegal, unconstitutional, and immoral, the Art Union and its management, is now fully sustained by the Supreme Court. The Recorder deserves all praise for his clear head in interpreting the law, and his moral courage in giving that interpretation to the world. The Art Union committee were defe then-they are now completely overthrown.

We are sorry for the Art Union managers. For the gentlemen constituting the Committee of the Art Union-particularly Mr. Cozzens, the President -we have always entertained much respect; not so for the abolition newspaper portion of them. But they permitted themselves to be led astray by ignorant and presumptuous advisers, who said, "Who cares for the opinions of the HERALD!-Down with it." But when the HERALD, or any honest, fearless and independent paper, is right, it cannot be put down, and will always come out triumphant. Mr. Cozzens, and those other gentlemen, committed an egregious mistake, and we suppose that they are ow sorry for it, or they ought to be. We are willing to forgive the repentant sinner, and therefore have no objections to take them into our good graces again-always excepting the clique of the little renny paper concern.

This decision, however, involves other conside rations besides a triumph of the liberty of the press, and it is far more important than at first blush raight be supposed. For some time past certain members of the legal profession, and a certain class of educated speculators, have been sapping the foundations of the constitution of the State in a variety of ways. To satiate the cravings of avarice, corruption, and ambition, speculations of the most extensive nature have been set on foot, organized, and carried out, to plunder the tax paying community. One of the most flagrant examples of this wholesale corruption was the illegal appropriation of nine millions of dollars for the canal enlargement, which developed a system of fraud that startled the whole country. At the time, this iniquity was denounced, not only as a plunder of the public money, but as illegal and unconstitu tional; and by the pure and upright decision of the Court of Appeals, the opinion of the honest portion of the community was sustained, and the foul corruption effectually rebuked.

This Art Union concern was of the same type, but only on a smaller scale. The same unhappy spirit of illegality prevailed in the organization of both transactions. The alleged motive, in both cases, is good. In the case of the canals, it was to increase the facilities of transport-to develope the resources of the State; in the case of the Art Union, to promote the fine arts in this country; but the means were bad and immoral in both instances, and neither law, morality, nor religion, would sanctify

such transactions.

In conclusion, we have only to ask one question relative to the funds and property of the Art Union, now that the Association is broken up. Its property amounts to something like \$100,000. To whom does this property belong? Will it be confiscated? or will the subscribers be repaid? Who are its rightful and lawful owners? We wait for a reply.

Kossuth Going -The great Hungarian is now living privately at the Irving House; but in a few days he leaves for England, there to wait and prepare for the beginning of the great European revolution. "What are you doing there?" asked a traveller of an amiable half-witted person who stood nearly a week, from morning until night, opposite the great rapids of Niagara. "I am waiting for the water to run all down until I can walk over to the British side." "Oh!" Kossuth and the countryman are great philosophers.

Military Affairs.

The court martial at Ringgold barracks is still progressing though with what result we have not been able to ascertain. We learn that most of the higher officers of this the eighth military department are present at the session, and that business of importance is engaging its deliberations.—Brownsville vimerican Flag, May 22.

POSTSCRIPT.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL

OF THE

STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS.

With \$1,500,000, Five Hundred and Twenty-five Passengers, and the Mails.

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF INDIANS. Se., de., de.

The steamship Illinois, Lieut, H. J. Hartstein arrived this morning with advices from San Francisco to May a being twelve days later than previously received.

The line and left Aspinwall on the night of the 4th inst. making the run in seven days and five hours—the quicket ever made. She bi. ugs \$1,500,000, 525 passengers and

The Sierra Nevada sailed from Aspinwall June 3d for New York via Kingston. The Illinois passed her off St. Domingo on the 7th inst.

The steamship Oregon had arrived at Panama with 384 passengers; the steamer New Orleans with 80, and the clipper ship Reindeer with 100, making in all 564. The Illinois brought away 525 of the above.

The Panama railroad had been extended four miles and in two weeks more it would be extended two miles further, bringing it up to the crossing a few miles, below Gorgona.

There had been a great slaughter of Indians on the outh fork of the Trinity river. One hundred and fifty were killed at one time. The Indians had murdered a

Annexed is the

SPECIE LIST PER STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS.

Newhouse & Spaltz Reed & Wade.... A. Reynolds A. Van Valkenburg

The details of the news will be given in our evening

THE PRINTING OF CONGRESS .- We expect to see the knotty question which has engaged both houses of Congress for such a length of time during the present session, taken up again in a very short time, and some decided action had upon it in reference to the newspapers at Washington. Hitherto the compromise whigs and the compromise democrats endeavored to get up a coalition in favor of giving the printing of Congress to the Union and the Republic newspapers. But this would not take, and will take less now than ever. The influence of the recent important doings in the Baltimore Convention will soon be felt in Congress, particularly on the subject of printing, as well as on many other matters of the like kind. We expect, therefore, seen to see a perfect union completed between the different sections and factions of the democrats, in both houses, and the printing of Congress given, in certain proportions, to the Union and the Southern Press newspapers-the two organs of the different sections of the democratic party. These journals want food and raiment, and the important character of the approaching contest will render it necessary for their friends to furnish them with some of the tools of trade.

We are against all this system of Congressional patronage, which is only another name for buying and selling. Congress should establish a printing department in the government, independent of all newspapers at Washington, and, leaving journalism to take care of itself throughout the country, they should print and publish their own documents, and their own national organ, in such a way as to give dignity to the government. But we do not expect this mode will be adopted in the approaching seramble for the Presidency. The nominations of Pierce and King, and the very good platform which the Baltimore Democratic Committee has put forth, will, however, soon produce corresponding unanimity in Congress, on a variety of important points.

Theatrical Revolution-Another Explosion between Lota Montes and her Manager-Tom Hamblin and the Bowery Theatre in a Biaze of Glory.

The sudden disappearance of Lola Montes from the stage of excitement, war, and jollity on which she has so long moved, played, and had her being, has caused a great blank in this city among that large portion of its denizens who took such a lively interest in all the details of her life of dancing, playing fighting, and anti-Jesuitism Among this class of our citizens, the most prominent thought in their mind and inquiry on their lips, is "What has become of Lola? Is she is in the hands of the Philistines, or have the Jesuits got hold of her, and shut her up for ever in one of their gloomy convents?" To these inquiries we reply that Lola is neither in the hands of the Jesuits, nor has she assumed the veil, though the Jesuits would be delighted to catch her doing it; but the fact is, she has not been able, of late, to kick up a muss with any distinguished personages. She has been playing, of late, at Philadelphia and Washington; but though she exercised all her talents in the capital she couldn't manage to get the President, or any of his administration. or Senators, or members of Congress, into a position to have a grand explosion with them. They were all too much engaged in quarrelling among themselves about the future Presidency, to devote any time to the fascinating foreign spirit of fun, fighting, and frolic. Lela was terribly chagrined at her intentions in that

line being frustrated by the inattention to her of the great men of Washington, and so, as a dernier resort, she had to fall back again on her old platform—the platform of '98which is, fighting with her managers. She has set at naught all her engagements, threatens to horsewhip or use her revolver against Mr. Marshall, the triple manager of the New York, Philadelphia and Washington theatres who, she says, has been corrupted by her relentless perse, cutors, the followers of Loyola, and now as industriously the fellowers of Lola. Indeed, some believers in the transmigration of souls imagine that the spirit of the four der of the Jesuits has reappeared in the form of the devilish Countess attracts the attention of his followers now as strongly as it did in its original state, and influences the mad fancies of her brains and the eccentric kicking of her beels. In support of this idea, they think that her name, also, is but an abbreviation of that of Father Ignatius However this may be, it must be admitted that Lola has made as great a noise in the world, and influenced its movements as much, as did the ambitious monk. She has now made a fresh coup d'état, discharged all her old cabinet, and managers, and moustachioed counts, and all, and has formed a new democratic ecalition with the distinguished dramatist now at the head of the great Bowery theatre. His Excellency Tom Hamblin-the everlasting Tom-is about to enlarge and beautify his establishment, velvet cushion all the seats, increase the prices, and place it, in point of rank, talent, and fashion, above all the other institutions of the kind in this city. For the last few years, Broadway, and all in Broadway, have been descending in the scale of respectability. It has received too great an increase of fashion. able saloons and rowdyish grog shops. It has ceased to be the premenade of the respectable classes, and has fallen completely into the possession of foreign adventurers. home politicians, fashionable gamblers, genteel blacklegs, and segar smokers of every order. The glory of Broadway has departed, and the Bowery is henceforth to make a revolution, and try to be the resort of fashion, elegance. and respectability! Hamblin says he will now have that splendid thoroughfare laid down with Russ pavement,

and will not admit a single block of the vulgar Perrine. The Bowery boys will then be looked up to as the leaders of fashion and directors of bon ton, and will not permit their promenade to be defiled by the contemptible appearance of the habitues of Broadway. They will exclude the wearers of tight gridinon pants. broadbrimmed chaperus, almost hiding from view the shallow sconce beneath white kids, and Parisian moustaches. These degenerate specimens of the genus hom will be condemned to wander. like evil sptrits, along the desolate sidewalks of what was once the resort of the gay. wealthy and beautiful and the Bowery will attain height of splender and magnificence beyond what Broadway ever could have hoped for.

Next in rank to the Bowery theatre, under its new regime with Lola Montes to begin the revolution will stand the Astor Piace Opera House, which is undergoing a process of purification at the paws of a troupe of respectable menkeys, who will purge it from its disagreeable fishy odor, and communicate to it such an air of gen tillity as it never had before under the management of the Fifth avenue codfish aristocracy Hamblin, however is fully determined to place his theatre far above the reach of all competition. The first engagement with the famous ex-Queen of Bavaria, to begin on Monday week, will attract splendid audiences, and he will maintain the position and reputation of his establishment, regardless of all expense in administering to the public gratification We understand that he will make most munificent offers to Alboni and Sontag, to Maberlini, Revere, and Sangiovanito organize Italian opera on his stage, and will engage such European celebrities as will far eclipse the petty exhibitions of all the other theatres, and successfully compete with even the new Grand Opera House to be estab-

lished in this city.

Hamblin commences h's magnificent operations by bringing forward the renowned Lola Montes, on Monde bringing forward the renown.
21st inst., and will work out his great project he securing

posed for it by young Mr. Ware, and sing it in one of her new dramatic pieces. Mr. Hamblin and Lola thus com-mence a great revolution destined to effect the mightiest results in the imperial city of universal Yankeedom, that have as yet transpired in its history. Lola is the greatest revolutionist of her day. and leaves Kossuth and Kinkely Mazzini, Louis Blanc, and Ledru Rollin, far behind her. The Fowery theatre, brushed up and polished, is the largest house in this metropolis, and will hold fully four thousand persons without bursting. The Bowery is hence-forth to be the fashionable street. The everlasting Ham-blin has made his affidavit to the prediction.

Man. Celeste.-This distinguished artiste has been the attractive star of the Broadway theatre, during the week, in the celebrated drama, written by the author of the "French Spy." called the "Wizard Skiff." and Auber's grand ballet opera of " La Bayadere." We have always admired opera and balletion the same evening, but it is rare to see both combined in one piece, such as the Bayadere " The united exertions of Mad Celeste, Mr. and Mrs. Seguin, and Mr. Bishop have delighted the visiters of the metropolitan theatre, and the stage ar-rangement by Mr. Barry, has been in keeping with his taste and judgment as a manager. We shall have ballet performances next week in the three principal theatres of Broadway-the French ballet at Niblo's, Mad. Celeste at the Broadway, and the Rousset Family at Castle Garden It would appear from this that dancing is in the ascen dant and so long as our ballet troupes, individually and collectively, maintain the present high artistic talent it will increase; and probably Donetti's troupe of trained animals will select the Marchioness of Batavia to appear as the principal danseuse of the troupe. for the edification and amusement of the upper ten, and some of the vocal goats will give scenes from the most approved operas.

We have received files of the Gaceta de Gua'emala to the 7th of May, and the Gaceta del Saleador to the 30th of April. In the first of these States, The President, Rafael Carrera, after having taken the advice of the Council of State, had proclaimed a decree to repress the abuses of the press We translate the principal articles:-

No person can publish a newspaper without the authorization of the government, and giving a security of \$500 to \$2,000 to the government, under penalty of the confiscation of the printing office in case of an infraction of

cation of the printing office in case of an infraction of that clause.

The responsible editor of any periodical publication will give a security fixed by the government.

No paper is permitted to appear without the authoriza-tion of the Minister of the Interior, who will receive two copies before its distribution. Offenders will be subjected to six months' or a year's imprisonment, or a fine of \$500 to \$1 600.

The same paper publishes the letter of President Fillmore to the President of the republic of Guatemala, in which he congratulates Sr. Rafael Carrera upon his elec-

Mr. John Bozman Kerr. Charge d'Affaires of the United States, was received by the President, in a private audience.

Mr Frederick Chatfield, before leaving Central Ameri-ca in which he resided for eighteen years, expressed to the public generally, and to Guatemala particularly, fis-thanks for the attentions and benevotence which he had

thanks for the attentions and benevolence which he had always received from them. He left Guatemala on the 2d of May.

Ton Felips Molina, and Sr. Felix Dottres, both charges d'affaires, the former in the United States, and the litter in France, are also nominated plenipotentiary ministers.

The Gaceta del Salvador gives notice of the arrival and brief residence of Mr. Kerr. Charge d'Affaires of the United States, who was received by the inhabitants with every mark of respect and pleasure.

These two countries appear to enjoy the most perfect tranquillity and happiness, under the wise administration of Francisco Duenas and Rafael Carrera.

Court Calendar-This day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Motions
SUPERME COURT.—General Term—Argument continued.
SPECIAL TERM—In general term room at 12 o clock, before Judge Roosevelt.
SUPERIOR COURT.—Motions in General Term.
COMMON PLEAS — Part 1—Nos. 665, 1177, 1179 to 1217, inclusive (all odd numbers). Part 2—712, 724, 723, 760, 762, 764, 768, 770, 772, 776, 778, 780, 784, 786, 788, 700.

"The Sachem" is published this morning. Newsboys, carriers, and news agents supplied by H as & Jenes, No. 21 Ann street. Edit rial office, No. 100 Naesau street, where subscriptions will be received.

We respectfully call the attention of our readers to an article published in this paper, header? Ex-cursion to the Lake of Beauty." It was written by a lady from the South, who has just whited Lake Land, to stice a site for her future home. She is delighted with the situation, and we hope our uitizen will visit this beautful phase. An Exercisen for Lake Land on the lifth inst. A Penind num-ber of tickets may be had by applying to CHARLES WOOD, 208 Breadway.

Show Cases. Show Cases .- A large assortment constantly on hand; also Come of every description made to order, of Silver, Mahaghay, Rosewood, Blanc Washut, &c. N.B.—stores fitted up in the number syste, a short notice, by B. U. PERULES, L24 Grand street, three decrement of Breadway.

A Fact, established beyond a doubt, that there is no creater inverse to a smoker than that of pushing the flavor of a real genuine Havana Separ, such as can be obtained at JAMES SABLIER'S, No. 107 Broadway.

The Cause of Gray Hair is a sudden or gradual paralysis of the roots. BAVISE Eahvene at remedy this, and, by a peculiar action aron the coloring flands, restore the former color. No dyoing it necessary item he applied without material inconvenience. Price cente per bettle. For sale at the general days, 235 Gran street, and at Nos 125 Broadway, 275 Washinston street, at Hudson street, 127 Bowery, and 111 Rousson street.

Baldness and Gray Hair .- Hy perion Fluid. Buldness and Gray Hair,—II; perion Fluid,
—This is decidedly the most safe and certain cure for diseares of the hair, such as retoring and promoting a fresh
and luxuriant growth where is ideas has taken place, craftcating all daudruff and scutr, and, where the hair has become gray, bringing it back to its original color. It is well
known that the latter disease often occurs at an age which
is quite unnatural, caused by violent action of the brain,
such as sever addiction, deep study, rawley of mind, &c.,
which create in flammation, causing the hair to fail off. By
the use of the Hyperion this disease is removed, and a nonplete reaction takes place, restoring the hair to its former
hue, and imparting to it a glossiness of the most british
description. Sole whelesale and retail by A. B. & D. Sands,
100 Felton street; Rushton, Clark & Co. 273, and Rine &
Smith, 727 Broadway; Wm. H. Cary & Co., 265 Fearl street,
and by the druggists and perfumers throughout the world.

H. T. Lovet's Wanpene, will certainly restore gray hair to its original color, and cure baldness. Washene, wholesale and retail, at 114 Chambers street, and retailed at M. H. Thistles, No. I Madeon lance Boice & Smith's, 126 Canal street; Rice & Smith, 725 Broadway; Oshora & Boardman, 415 Broadway; John Morton, 119 Canal street; Hill & Colby, 525 Broadway; Henry Demarest, 637 Broadway; S. Freedman, 29 Grand street; Conner & Town, 320% Bowery; C. H. Hedden & Co., 305 Endson street.

The Queen's Life Guards, in London celebrated for their thick, heavy monetaches.—Graham Orguent will produce whishers and monataches in six wook (this is positive). Strange as it appears, one bottle is suffi-cient to try it and is persectly harmless to the skin. \$1 pe bottle, sent to any part of the courtry or city.

R. G. GRAHAM, IS Ann street.

The most astonishing results are being The Blost astonishing results are being produced by the ne of GHLMAN'S hair bye. It is dear what has never been done before, changing goaldimen, hair, whichers, or moustakes, non-marked production of relative to a permanent established as tenantial brown, a range of the control of the state of the inventor, Z. D. Gomes, Clambs, Clambs, Gly of Washington; and in New York, by Schieffelin Byor, & Co., 165 John street, A. B. & D. Saids, Fulton street; Rushion & Clark, Walls & Co. in Philadelphia, by Dyott & Sons, and by drogaists throughout the United States.

Gilman's Liquid Hair Dye is the only article now used in the fashionable circles in Washington. Gentlemen who wear whiskers or monstaches of a ray or redd is how, wishing to attend a ball or party, an appear in a sait of black by devoting one additional munical states telet, in using the very celebrated article which lessed this notice. For sale in New York by Schieffenia Brothers & Co. A. B. & D. Sonds, Rushton & Clark, Week & Co.; in Philadelphia, by Dyott & Sons, and by druggists throughout the Valted States.

Sunday Trips.-The steamer Thomas E. Hulse will make her usual trip to Newburg, and the inter-mediate landings, on Sunday (to-morrow), leaving foot of Jay street at half-past seven A.M. See advertisement

Brady's Daguerreotypes .- The first gold Brady and the process of the large state of the medal ever bestowed on any daguerrectypit in this country, was awarded to M. B. Brady, 203 Broadway, who congricalled collection of portraits of fillustrions mea, both Amoricans and Europeans, has been much admired as the best in the United States. His magnifecent pictures, for which a price medal was awarded at the World's Fair, have been pronounced the best specimens of the daguerran art over exhibited, and will well repay a careful examination.

Gentus and Art .-

We gaze and turn away, we know not where,
Daziled and grank with beauty, till the heart
Reels with its fulness; there—forever there—
Chained to the charict of triumphant Art,
We stand as captives, and would not depart.
Away! there need no words, no terms to suit
The paltry jargon of the common mart,
Where bold Pretence sulls Folly we are mute,
While every couse confirms the wond rous skill of Root.
If Childe Harold dignt say precisely that, he would have
done so, if, instead of sighing in the galleries of Florence, he
had stood in the splendid Daguerrean Rooms of ROST, at
363 Broadway.

The Last Gold Medal ever awarded for Daguerrect; pes was given to ROOT last year, and was the enly one given anywhere in the world in 1851. Since Root has been in New York he has taken the first premium every year. Eleven first prizes have been awarded to him. It is essent he heror to get the gold medal now, when the arise so far advanced; a few years since it was a different matter.

Fine Arts—Daguerrecotypes in Oil—By W. H. Butler, upper corner of Broadway and Murray street, (Plumbe National Gallery.) These portraits are on a metallic surface, and equal in finish to the finest ministure painting, with the detail of the daguerrestype. One sitting only is required. Daguerrectypes copied.

Jenny Lind's Successor.-The new prims

rill remain undimmed for area, are daily produced at Whiteherst's Deswerrene Gellery, 349 Broadway, corner at conard street. In everything that constitutes perfection the dagnerrene art, WHITEHURST defies competition.

Shore, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., of every description at lower prices than can be had is, any other establishment in the city, go to BROUKS. Boot and Shee Emporium, 100 Fuiton street, six doors from Broadway. N.B. Ladies, misses, boys, youthe, and children's Boots. Shoes, Gaiters, and Slippers of every variety and style. The very best articles and comprises.

Cunion Hall may be deemed the grand centre of the Clothing business, not merely for New York, but for thirty miles around. The fashionable cut and low prices of its ready made clothin are subjects of universal remark—you hear them spoken of its stages, steambatts, rail cars, everywhere. The large six story structure, even with its recent addition on Fulton street, is scarcely big enough for the business transacted there. Rogers contemplates annexing another building.

UNION HALL, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets.

Gentlemen's Summer Clothing .- Alpaca Gentiemen's Summer Clothing,—Atjacts, Linen, Drap de Etc, Cashmerette, and Tweed Conts, in great variety, elegant make. \$2 to \$5. A splendid assortment of Cassimere Pants, \$2 to \$5. Also, a variety of Vests, 50 cents to \$5. LEVIE & REGAN, No. 156 Nassau street.

That thou mayest know where to furnish yourself with Clothing at low prices, this is to inform you that the Empire Clothing Warehouse is 120 and 122 Fulton street; and if you cannot be suited there, both in regard to price and quality, you cannot be suited in New York.

SMITH, DRUMGOLD & PROCH. Important Discovery .- The great secret is

discovered that everyone who visits Mr. II. Degroot's Oak Ball Clothing Warshouse can obtain a genteel in-out for a very small smount, where the advantage is offered of select-ing from a very extensive stock, of superior material and manufacture. WM. H. DEGROOT, No. 84 and Si Fulton street. Gen. Taylor, the hero of the Mexican War,

never did anything half-way, nor does Mr. SOUDERS, the manager of Gen Taylor's Head Quarters, 76 Pulton street, corner of Gold street, who sells better clothing at lower prices than at any place in the city. A Merchant Tailor in whom there is no grale, can be found at 116 William street, named CLARKE, who will make to order a most beautiful dress or freek coat for \$10-t1 every finest, \$20. A "recherche" single breasted cont for \$10 or \$12. Summer goods both made up and in the bires.

Fashlonable Clothing-Ready Made.-Gen-

tlemen, who wish to replenish their wardrobes, are invited to call at ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S Clothing Emperium, 441 Broadway, where may be found well made goods ex-clusively. Rocky Mountain Hats .- There is no question about the superiority of DAVIDS' Rocky Mountain Benvir Hats. Their universal popularity is proof of the fast, Call and inspect them, and Judge for yourself, at W. P. DAVIDS' No. 201 Broadway, second door from Duane street. Panamas, Lechorns, Straw Hats, &c.

The Rocky Mountain Beaver,-How re-The Rocky mountain between the summer first summer first sound—so suggestive of histones, strices and comfort; but if you would realize its attractions, visit KNONYS, No. 128 Fulton street, and examine his assortment. One look would decide you, and the heavy black but would be discarded at once in its favor. Knox has also a very extensive supply of Straw Hats, Children's Cape, Hats, &c. of superior excellence, which he is selling at his remarkably economical rates.

The most benutiful Hat of the season is the clivery Drab Beaver, sold by the People's Hatters, of No. IIPark row. To be appreciated it needs but to be seen. Its lightness is a distinguishing feature, making it particularly appropriate for summer wear. Hat Finishers Inton. No. II Park row, opposite the Aster House. Prices, §4 and §3.

The Union Forever, is the Watchword of The Union Forever, as the First EMAN, the hatter, at the Union Hat Store 10 Fulton street, would call your attention to his large attention to receive will call your ritention to his large attention. Braid and very variety of Strew Hats to be found in the market. White beaver \$3 and \$4; Paramas \$2 te \$5; Black Silk and Pelt \$2 to \$4. Call at the Union Hat Store, 10 Fulton street, between William and Gold.

rising of white Rocky Mountain Bearer. French slivery Beaver, and black glossy Moleskin, whi h: in point of ciegance or quality, will bear equal comparison with any five dellar bat in New York. Call and see Standard price, only Three Dellars. One quality one price, and no abstement. THE NEW HAT COMPANY, Non. Hound 18 Nassaust. Amidon's White Beaver Hats .- Sales room.

Light and beautiful Summer Hats, con.

All Hook's Watte George shows Bleecker efrect - Gentle-men will find at this establishment the most elegant Sum-mer Hats out. All the world knews that Amidian has no superior in the production of elegant hats. Hats of any shape made to order, at short notice. AMIDON 648 Broadway.

Genin's Dress Summer Hat -Genin's drait Beaver for this season; just now having "a run" unparal-led in the history of the New York has trade. As fact as the cases and shelves are filled, they are sent of by fashion-alle crowds. Bit beautiful fell that and unblucemed varied at le crowds. Bit beautiful fell that and unblucemed varied sylve in straw and grass, including the unblugger and water white Panamas are sing called for inconstity. But is now the store, and see the crowds with which it is constantly through. Such a secse was hever before witnessed in any place of business in this city.

Straw Goods .- Ladies, if you want to get a handrome, the straw Hat of any the free an old lady's to an infant's, go to YOUNG'S Straw Hat Manufactors, 22 Bewery. He keeps the finest stock and as cheap as can be found in this city.

True enjoyment in warm weather may be

secured by wearing one of A liberty & to a celebrated Zerbyr Undervests. Hey invisorate the weak refresh the strong, and are celther durfaceome corresponded. They have been approved by thousands who have perchased them ctrong, and are present the second who he reperented three bern approved by thousand who he represent at our establishment, and should be sorn by all.

A. RANKIN & Co. 101 Bowery. Morning and Evening Zephyrs-In the

heat of none day, an exercise may be documed with, but is the deay mention and sailly mish, the salatary indi-ence of one of those boundful Zephyr undergarment to be had at McLeuchlin's cheef Gertleman's Farnishing Stars, corner of Chambers and Creamish streets must be felt to be appreciated. The Corazzo, ... By this name the inimitable Shirts made to order, by ADATE, 256 Historway, are now fa-millarly known. The article is a size que non-among centile near who pay attention to the datable of dress. The among clotheng creats, gloves, harding left, Sc., at Agate's, are not to be surplared in the United Shirts.

Shirts Distigure the Person, 1f Ill mades but they are the crowning creation to dress, when the bosoms collars, and wrightness it is given ally and early, GREEN, N. 1. Aster those furnishes one of shirts to measure, with came to be surpressed, either to fix style, material, or need-work, even in Paris.

Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon .-Mrs. M. E. Dematery has litted up at it coronn Saldon and Confectionery at 1 (67) Bresidesky, mare burty second street, where site will be mest happy to as the rimeads and the public. No expense has been scarced to making this verabilishment an structive one; and she can only place herself that everything heat at her pince with bent the choicest character and will embrace every variety which can be obtained at establishments of a similar description. Parties and well-dings supplied with every requisite at the shortest notice.

A Card to the Ladies -Mad. Lavine & Co. have opened their Paris Millinery, at their scare, 13f Spring st, 3d block west of Broncway. End. L. visice to inform the Indies that she goes out to Phris every sinter and summer, selects the latest and objects patterns, there to be had, and selects the latest and choicest patiern. the r. to be had, and invites the ladic to call and examine for themselves, for we have many styles of Bennets that are not t. be found in any other store in this city, and at arrives a preasantly low. N. B.—Milliners supplied with pattern beauty, and country merchants supplied with pattern beauty, and country merchants supplied by case. Also, all ands of atraws chanced and altered.

Gentlemen, (not children, nor the million,) who has easire to become ner expectably referred to this morning's Tribune, second page.

W. P. Moody & Co., 132 Chatham Street, have just received from this Distance, to the each, of the first quality Orienz and the distinct Hernitest Ten, expressly for family level also, 102 and 42 to an interest. Give them

Green Turtle & Presh Soup, and Stenks, P. M. BAVARD over sect to any earl of the city.

Look out, Newsboys, for the investigator, tright and carry on Mandas morning next of the -A feet account of the Spiriteal Rapping. Facilities with severa and critical examination in the Legisth of the school of all new theories. Price one cent.

J. D. TORREY, is Spince street.

Look out for Poleon !- The Anniests of Look out for Polyon less the Anna-Province Cuben and John Ir we that Lyans Province Cuben and John Ir we that Lyans Province for the described of Polyon and Polyon a